The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 72 of Vol. VII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 605]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1799. [TEN CENTS SINGLE.]

Auction & Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hooper two doors below the Eagle Tavern; where they intend carrying on the Auction and Commission Business under the firm of

Vandewall & Mosby.

Any thing committed to them in their line will be received and strictly attended to. Advances in cash will be made if required,

They have on hand for Sale, low for Cash or on 60 or 90 days credit,

Best German Oznaburgs, by bale or piece
Droghedas, by the piece
Brown Irish Linens
India Cottons
Old Antigua Rum by the Hhd.
Northward ditto by the barrel
Molasses by the Hhd.
Brown Sugar by the Hhd. or Bbl.

Markes Vandewall.
Benjamin Mosby.

Richmond, October 1st, 1799.

N. B. Their stated days of sale are on Wednesdays *and* Fridays. *V. & M*

Thomas Gilliat & James Kirby,

HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, UNDER THE FIRM OF

Gilliat & Kirby,

Inform their friends, that they have just received, per the HERCULES, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a large supply of*

Kendal Cottons,
White and Coloured Plains,
Striped and Rose Blankets,
Yarn and Plaid Hose,
Manchester Stuffs, &c.

ing the remainder of their

WOOLENS,

Per first ship from Liverpool, and a very extensive assortment of

FANCY *and* FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

By the ALEXANDER from London—All of which will be offered for *SALE* on moderate terms, either for Cash or Country Produce, or on a credit of six months.

They have also on hand, a large quantity of best

London bottled Porter,

In casks of six dozen each, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

☞ *NOTICE.*

IT is with much regret that the subscriber should again have occasion to notify those who have been a considerable time delinquent, that it is now impossible for him to grant them any further indulgence: therefore, it is necessary for all those who are in arrears and whose accounts have been long due, to make immediate payment to him, or to Messrs. GILLIAT & KIRBY, whose receipt will be sufficient for the same, or give such security as will be deemed satisfactory ——. Those who fail to comply with this request, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

Thomas Gilliat.

Richmond, September 18. (tf)

10 Dollars Reward

Strayed or Stolen,

From the city of Richmond, on the 25th October last, a very elegant

Blood Bay HORSE,

Five feet high, handsomely foxed and nicked, with his right hind foot white, a small knot upon the same leg, just above the pastern joint, a short high rump, several saddle spots, a few white hairs upon his left buttock, a short thin switch tail, where he couples rather higher on the right than the left side, goes admirably, and is when mounted a very gay horse, being one of great spirit. Any person delivering the said horse to me at Buck Island, in the county of Albemarle, or to John Wood of Richmond, shall receive the above reward, together with their expenses defrayed in travelling to either of the above places.

W. Wood.

Dec. 1, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MEDICAL BOOKS.

As they are second-hand, and the owner wishes to dispose of them as soon as possible, they will be sold very cheap.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward,

For stopping the Villain!

RAN away on the 25th of July last, from the subscriber near this city,

George,

a likely stout made mulatto man, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a conspicuous scar under his left jaw, occasioned by a defective tooth, a large scar on the back of his right hand from the cut of a knife, and a small one inclining obliquely downwards in the middle of his forehead, occasioned by some accident when a child, stutters a little when about to speak, a bushy head of hair, legs rather small from the constant use of boots, and of sulky looks and temper, except when he chooses to force a deceitful smile.——He has served an apprenticeship to the barber's trade, knows a little of shoemaking, and is, when he pleases, a very complete domestic servant. ——As he has several times travelled with me into the northern states, it is possible he may obtain a forged certificate of freedom and endeavor to go that way, or towards Kentucky, where his mother and other connexions are in the possession of a Mr. William Holland, whose name he sometimes affects to bear—and this is the more probable, as a short time previous to his departure he possessed himself of the means of travelling by forcing into my desk. If he is caught *out* of the state of Virginia, the above reward will be paid on his delivery to me at this place—if taken in this state and delivered, Fifty Dollars will be paid—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Thirty Dollars will be allowed. All masters of vessels are cautioned against affording the said runaway a conveyance out of the state, and all other persons against harboring, employing or secreting him—as no expence will be spared in a rigorous prosecution of those who do so.

JOHN MAYO,

Richmond, Virginia, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

In Council, June 25, 1799.

THE Executive of Virginia will receive Proposals either for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this state of

4000 Stand of Arms

of the present year, each stand to consist of a musket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound, a double bridled lock, upon the best construction, neat brass or iron mounting, steel ramrod, and to be well stocked with black walnut, and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade. Proposals will also be received for supplying six hundred pistols, holsters, swords, scabbards and belts for the equipment of cavalry.

By order of the Executive,

Attest, A. BLAIR, c. c.

Notice.

Pursuant to a decree of the worshipful Court of Hanover,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

At Mr. Thomas Anderson's Tavern, in the second fork of said county, on Monday the 6th day of January 1800,

12 Likely Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, and Children, being a part of the estate of Thomas Anderson, deceased, lent to his widow Fanny, during her life, and who is since deceased, now to be divided between the grand children of said decedents, agreeable to his will.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. ——All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward on or before the day aforementioned for settlement.

By the EXECUTOR.

Hanover, 3d December, 1799. tds

Mrs. BELL,

FROM CHARLESTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Richmond and the public in general, that she will open a

Boarding School,

for the Tuition of Children and Young Ladies, and will Teach Reading and Writing gramatically—also Plain Work, Marking, Open Work, and Embroidery—also the first Rudiments of Drawing, such as Vine or Flowers—Those who favour her with encouragement, may depend on every attention being paid to their Education and Morals—She will be glad to take in Needle Work or Mantua Making——She resides near the Market House in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. John Hayes, Merchant.

Richmond, Dec. 5th, 1799.

BLANK

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houses belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE

Slate Quarries;

LYING on James river, near the mouth of Slate river, about six miles above the city of Richmond, in Virginia; the quality of which has been proved by experiments made in Richmond and Manchester, and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in the article. The situation of the Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and industrious.—The other property formerly advertised with those Quarries, being now disposed of, THEY will be sold on moderate terms (in proportion to their value) for bonds well secured, property in Richmond, public securities, or any other thing that will produce a certain annual income, and ultimately insure the principal,

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

About 400 acres of well timbered, unimproved, level [illegible]

LAND,

On James river, about seventy miles above Richmond, in the same way, and on moderate terms. (tf)

John Nicholas.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT

Engravings,

With their KEYS,

[BY JOHN TRUMBULL, ESQ.]

One representing the BATTLE at BUNKER'S HILL and DEATH of Gen. WARREN June 17, 1775.
The other, the DEATH of Gen. MONTGOMERY in the ATTACK of QUEBEC, Dec. 1775
They are in handsome GILT FRAMES—Price EIGHTY DOLLARS.

—Where also may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK'S HISTORY

OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Irish Association

From the first meeting at *Belfast*, to the landing of the French at *Killala*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Several Journeymen

TAILORS,

who shall receive the highest wages given in this city. Apply to

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1799.

This day is Published.

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *Jun.*

And for Sale at his Printing Office, a few doors above Bowler's Tavern,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK For 1800.

☞ Great allowance made to wholesale purchasers.

October 21, 1799.

From the *Independent Chronicle.*

MR. RHOADES,

DURING the whole political controversy in this country, there has always been a kind of phraseology, or watch word adopted, which those who falsely stile themselves Federalists, have used with a peculiar flippancy, to carry their measures. During the depredations made by the English previous to the treaty, War, horrid war, was the current scare-crow, by which every attempt to check the conduct of the British was baffled. When Mr. Madison proposed a non-intercourse with the English nation, as the means to prevent the violation of our neutrality, the partizans of that nation became vociferous in the cry of War; they told us, that this measure would involve us in all the dreadful calamities, which a state of hostilities naturally introduced. To apply the means of defence, as it respected our trade with England, was at that time considered by the English faction, as a declaration of war.

During the controversy on the treaty, war! war! was the argument offered to enforce its adoption, both in and out of congress. No man within the United States, ever pretended to advocate the treaty as advantageous to the United States. Mr. Goodhue went altogether upon the principle, that as Great-Britain was the most powerful nation in Europe, we must submit to them. Mr. Ames was in as violent convulsions, during the travail of the treaty, as an old woman in hysterics; he not only brought the armies of Britain upon us, but rallied the whole tribe of savages upon our defenceless frontiers. We cannot account for his rhapsodies, otherwise, than the weak state of health, under which he laboured at that time, might have so disordered his mind, as to need the prescription of a physician, rather than the decision of congress, to compose the agitation of his nerves. But bodily infirmities we rather pity than censure.

Thus, through the whole conflict with Britain, and particularly during the debate on Mr. Madison's resolution, and on the question of the treaty, war! war! horrid war, the partizans of Britain, to urge us to negative the former, and adopt the latter. In the old South Meeting, when this question was debated, I will venture to appeal to every man present, whether the fear of a war with Britain, rather than any advantages from the treaty, was not the principal argument offered to induce the people to its adoption.—Mr. Otis then said, "that Britain, without one additional pound of powder, or cannon, would lay our commerce prostrate at her feet." The fear of Britain, instead of the dispassionate judgment of the citizens, gave sanction to that instrument, which has since proved, not only the political foresight, but the prophetic inspiration of the proscribed *Samuel Adams*, in his declaration that it "was pregnant with evil."

A recapitulation of past events, is the most accurate standard by which we can contemplate the progress of future measures. We clearly see that the British partizans have attacked our fears in order to effect their plans. They have disarmed us of all that energy, which the system proposed by Mr. Madison would have substantiated. They had the effrontery to tell us, and too many of the people had the folly to believe their assertion, that if we pretended to exercise our right, in prohibiting the importation of English manufactures, it would be considered by Britain as a *declaration of war*. This arrogant assertion on the part of British partizans, had the principal tendency to defeat the salutary propositions of Mr. Madison, and the same detestable, derogatory argument was the weapon which was successfully wielded to batter down every objection made against a treaty, which appears nearly annulified at the present moment, by the commissioners appointed by government to carry it into operation. If Mr. Jefferson and Samuel Adams were condemned for opposing the treaty, what must we think of Messrs. Sitgreaves and Fitzsimons?

The foregoing observations are made in order to consider more fully the present jesuitical, canting watch-words and deceptive terms, so current of late among the British advocates, viz. "that we must not be *Englishmen*, nor *Frenchmen*, but Americans," or as some Divines please to express themselves, "we must not be hewers of wood or drawers of water to any nation." These declarations are pleasing, and are appeals to the independent spirit of the Americans. Every American cheerfully responds to such sentiments, but the misfortune is, that those who now make use of this language, are the very people who have heretofore checked this manly and national disposition in the citizens of the United States. I heartily join in the declaration, that we will be Americans, and provided this temper had prevailed when the English first began their depredations, we should have spurned at the idea of war, in opposition to Mr Madison's propositions, and have hissed at the coward, that pretended to suggest the degrading sentiments, that we must submit to the treaty, to appease the vindictive vengeance of the British monarch.

Come forward ye opposers of Mr. Madison's resolutions, and ye advocates of the treaty, and let us hear your apologies for *submitting* to one and *rejecting* the other, upon the terrors of a war with England. Did you act with the independent spirit of AMERICANS, when you declared to the world, that you were *afraid* to stop our intercourse with Britain, (notwithstanding their innumerable impositions) lest that nation should chastise your resolution by a declaration of war? Did you act like *Americans*, when you were *afraid* to check our importation of all the fantastic gewgaws of English manufactures, lest the nation who receives MILLIONS for such trumpery, should consider this as an act of hostility? Did you act like *Americans*, when you were alarming the citizens, that the resentment of Britain would be displayed on our sea-coasts, by the capture of our commerce, "without one additional pound of powder, or cannon," and that the savages were whetting their tomahawks, to move in concert with British troops, to lay in ashes our frontiers, and to massacre the helpless citizens throughout the United States? When, at these important periods, were you so blind in your apprehensions, that your judgment as *Americans* was confounded amid the wild extravagancies of your terrified imaginations? As AMERICANS, we ought at these times, to have judged with mature deliberation on the *benefits* and *advantages* which we were to obtain, independently of the cowardly spirit, which served to frighten us into submission, rather than to lead the mind to that noble display of unbiassed patriotism, which the importance of the subject demanded? These were the "times to try men's souls."—But, after we have relinquished to the British by treaty, the most essential rights of our neutrality——sacrificed our carrying trade to their insolence—prohibited ourselves from restricting our commerce with that nation——admitted their subjects to equal privileges with our own citizens——and given to the tories, and the enemies of our tranquility, a claim against the United States of *millions*. After all these dreadful consequences have ensued, these same persons who were thus vociferous to effect those purposes, are now canting in the public streets and private circles, the hypocritical tone, "that we must be neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen, but Americans"

It is to be feared, by the pusillanimity of such persons, we have already too far ceded to Britain our American character. The question is, whether we have not relinquished those rights, which, as a neutral nation we ought to have supported. If so, those who have terrified the people into a submission to illegal claims, and sacrificed the great privileges which President Washington contemplated in his proclamation, on the modern law of nations are the men, who violated the American character, and rendered the noble sentiment of being neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen, quite problematical as it respects the latter. How frequent from such men, has the rumour of Tub Plots and Ocean Massacres been propagated, even through the medium of the pulpit, to answer the purposes of British politics, to disaffect the public mind towards France, and to cement the union between England and America. How many venal papers are employed to invalidate the successes of the French, and to depreciate their national character; while the most extravagant eulogies are paid to the magnanimity of the British, and their victories announced by these prostituted Editors as GLORIOUS NEWS."

Ye British Terrorists, reflect on these *truths*, till you hear further from

OLD SOUTH.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the lands of the late Jacob Rubsamen, intended to have been had on the 11th instant was unavoidably postponed from the badness of the weather until the 18th, when it was prevented by the news of a late melancholy event But upon the first day of the ensuing year, it will certainly take place, before the Eagle Tavern in Richmond, and on the conditions formerly advertised.

THOMAS BANKS,
Surviving acting executor of Jacob Rubsamen
Manchester, 30th Dec. 1799. 3t

Eight Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber on the 24th November,

A LIKELY BAY HORSE,

About five feet high, with a star in his forehead, his hind and one fore foot white, a saddle mark on the left side, near six years old, in rather low order when he went away ——I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me near the office of the printer hereof.

E. Sullivan.

Richmond, December 19, 1799.

N. B. If stolen, thirty dollars reward will be given on conviction of the thief. E. S.

Continuation of Late
Foreign Intelligence.

[*From Paris Papers received at New-York.*]

PARIS, October 12.

On the 14th Oct. about 800 Ruſſian priſoners arrived at Paris; ſome on foot & ſome in carriages.

The concourſe to ſee them paſs was aſtoniſhingly immenſe. They were all dreſſed in green, and the officers were only diſtinguiſhed from the privates, by cocked hats, and ſmall ſilver bands. In Ruſſia, the French priſoners were regarded as the objects of popular invective. In France, the Ruſſian ſoldiers are the ſubjects of our pity & commiſeration.

About two months ago ſome infamous parricides ſighed for the triumphal entry of the Ruſſian troops; while their very name made the reſt of France tremble for their liberties and their lives. The Genius of republicaniſm has put every thing in order. Deſpair reigns in the ſouls of the traitors & poltroons, while joy dances in the eyes of the republicans, and quickens the pulſations of their hearts. Rejoice, Rejoice, O France! Faction ſhall no longer raiſe her guillotines on thy ſoil, nor ſhall Monarchy plant her ſcaffolds in thy boſom.

October 14.

A Secretary of the Republic has given us the following intelligence.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

The directory has juſt learnt by a diſpatch from gen. Brune, that the loſs of the Anglo-Ruſſians, in the affair of Caſtricum, ſurpaſſes the calculations they had made; and that they had not been leſs conſiderable than at the battle of Bergen. They are eſpecially diſtreſſing to the enemy, as they loſt a great number of officers. The effects of this victory are ſuch, that on this day (8th Oct) they were compelled to beat a retreat. The republicans purſued them; and although the enemy were three hours in advance, we wounded 600 of their men, and made as many priſoners. The flight of the enemy was ſo precipitate, that they left behind them a great portion of their baggage, military ſtores, clothing, &c. They were even obliged to abandon a great number of women and children, who arrived with the Engliſh, & who already thought themſelves maſters of Holland. In ſhort, the enemy only ſtopped the progreſs of the republicans by covering themſelves by an inundation. The Engliſh, who rely more on treaſon, than the courage which they poſſeſs, ſent Major Gen Don with a flag to Gen. Daendels. In this reſpectable capacity, Don was ſecretly charged to attempt the deſtruction of the Batavian fidelity. Gen. Daendels had him ARRESTED—Inſtructions from the Duke of York, and a proclamation of the Prince of Orange, were found upon this officer, which diſcovered the perfidy of which he was the agent.

October 16.

The new triumphs of the republic, have excited the moſt lively enthuſiaſm—the public joy has not for a long time been ſo exceſſive—*M*any of the adminiſtrations are, ſo to ſpeak, rendered interpreters of them, by illuminating the places of their ſitting. Our hopes are all at once reanimated.—We behold the coalition divided, conquered, government ſtrengthened by our ſucceſſes—the factions thunderſtruck, diſconcerted and reduced to imbecility—we conclude from hence, that the directory will not ſuffer the winter to paſs away, without profiting by theſe happy events to accelerate a glorious and laſting peace, which ſhall fix the deſtinies of the republic.

The battle at which Suwarrow was defeated and put to flight took place at Altorf—*M*aſſena commanded here in perſon; he had previouſly ſent to the diviſion of general Lecourbe a reinforcement of 12,000 men.

The laſt affair that took place in Holland is called the battle of Slaſtricum. Our poſition was ſuch as to deceive the enemy, and cauſe them to believe that we were not ſo ſtrong as was really the caſe. They were repulſed and purſued as far as Eymond.

General Lecourbe is on his way to Paris, for the purpoſe, it is ſaid, of being inveſted with the command of the army of the Rhine—but in that event, what is to become of Moreau?—For undoubtedly Maſſena will not perſiſt in his intention of reſigning, after the victories which have ſo completely revenged him for the reproaches of inaction which were made againſt him.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The gen. of diviſion Suchet, chief of the Etat major general, to the miniſter of war.

Head-Quarters general, at Finale, 8th Vendemaire.

At the moment when the general in chief quitted his head quarters at Cornigliano, the 4th of this month, to go towards the centre of the army, and conduct its operations, the enemy's general Klenau, commanding on the river Levant, thought it a favorable opportunity to attempt a coup-de-main, & attacked General Miollis at Recca, ſeconded by the fire of three Engliſh veſſels—this attack was vigorouſly ſuſtained, and at length repelled by the 73d demi-brigade. The enemy loſt forty priſoners, and many more killed.

In the evening the enemy occupied the poſt of Torriglia, an important point for the left of general Miollis and the right of gen. Watrin. the next day gen. Watrin, with the 97th demi-brigade, attacked and retook it, at the ſame time gen. Petitot puſhed as far as Seravalle, and gen. Arnaud as far as Novi, to occupy the whole of the enemy's line: adjutant general Gauthrin, likewiſe repulſed the advanced poſts of the enemy, where he took 16 quintals of flour, and the bread and wine prepared for them. The reſult of wounded, beſides 125 priſoners, among whom are two officers—our loſs is trifling.

SUCHET.

All the officers and ſoldiers of the French army in Egypt, have been ſick. Buonaparte only has reſiſted the unhealthineſs of the climate, and the fatigue of his military labours, to which he has early accuſtomed himſelf.

When the army departed for Syria, it was ſtill in a very good condition. None of the diviſions had yet been viſited by the plague, except the garriſons of Alexandria and Damietta, of which a great many brave fellows have been mowed down. It is ſaid that the plague raged in the Bakery of the former of theſe cities with ſuch violence, that in two days all the bakers died; which circumſtance deprived the garriſon of freſh bread for ſome time.

[This circumſtance of the Bakers may lead to ſome intereſting diſcoveries relative to the fever with which our cities have been afflicted.]

We are aſſured that the Directory has embargoed all the Hamburgh veſſels in our ports. That notwithſtanding the fatal term, we ſtill perceive a great many drafts at Bordeaux—That the Chouans increaſe rapidly at the Calvadoes.—That Maſſena has written to government, "Give bread to our ſoldiers, and we are ſure to conquer—that while there are ſacks in our ſtores there is no grain, and when there is grain, there are no ſacks."—They compare Moreau to Fabius, and Buonaparte to Scipio—he is, indeed, the nervous Scipio, who brings us 200 ſtandards from the turks.—That the Ex-deputy Brothier, is going to Guadaloupe, inſtead of St. Ledger.—That the Engliſh papers announce the landing of emigrants on the coaſt of Breſt.—That the army of Italy has advanced as far as Navarre—That the Chouans have been defeated by a Republican detachment, in the environs of Cholet:—That the two chiefs, Renou and Mourlet, are among the ſlain—That the lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, after having preſented a congratulatory addreſs to the King on the expedition to Holland, are now preparing one of condolence.

PARIS, October 10.

Two o'clock. This moment the ſound of cannon *officially announces* ſome new victories. The genius of liberty ever diligent and hovering between Helvetia and Batavia, has given to our armies the ſignal of victory at the moment they both conquered. Suwarrow purſued into the Griſon mountains—York is defeated—Chatham, brother to Pitt, dangerouſly wounded. This appears to be a mortal ſtroke to the coalition.

October 11.

The enemy have been driven from before Mentz and the blockade raiſed—10,000 peaſants diſarmed, and 3000 men taken priſoners, 1 ſtandard and 2 covered ammunition waggons: this took place in the different attacks from Seltz to Mentz. This moment it is ſaid the Head Quarters of the French, Dutch, and Batavian army are returned to Alkmaar.

Among the 1500 priſoners taken on the 4th inſt in the battle of Caſtricum, by the French and Dutch troops, is the king of England's regiment of guards: this regiment is compoſed of ſome of the firſt noble families of England.

General Roſtollant terminates his diſpatches from Holland, after the above victory with this paragraph: "Tell your fellow-citizens that we ſhall deſtroy the Engliſh and Ruſſian armies, and that Republicans will always come off conquerors of a coalition ſo inimical to the freedom of mankind."

The plains of Novi will teſtify, that notwithſtanding the flood of enemies we had to combat, a few freemen put a ſtop to their progreſs; but the plains of Alldorff now become the graves of the northern Barbarians, will ſtill more witneſs that a ſet of vagabonds, however frightful their aſpect may have been repreſented, are not dreadful ſoldiers for republicans to combat and conquer.

October 12.

This moment we have received a letter from the Hague by expreſs, dated the 8th inſtant, ſtating, that on the 5th there were ſome ſkirmiſhes of out poſts; the 6th, ſome patroles were met and engaged—at noon all our army were in motion; we attacked the Engliſh and Anglo Ruſſians, the former in the onſet made a vigorous reſiſtance, but their diſagreement and diſunion with the Ruſſians having occaſioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conſpiracy enſued, and then their defeat became general, and never was ſeen the like. In ſhort, they have loſt even their women, of which we count 200. We cannot enumerate the number of the ſlain, but the fields are covered with them 3 leagues diſtance. The Engliſh having retired into their firſt entrenchment and ſtripped of every neceſſary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refuſed. This day they are to be ſummoned to ſurrender priſoners of war.

The good Genius of France has been watchful and has come to our aid, but the courage of our ſoldiers has ſtill done much more.

At the departure of the expreſs, the Head-Quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Alkmaar.

(Signed) PALY, *Editor of Ami des Lois*

SUMMARY.

It is ſaid that the French patroles go even to the gates of Turin; that general Maſole ſucceeds general Deſſole in the Ligurian Republic; that the Breſt fleet is bound to Ireland and perhaps to London; that the Ciſalpines diſcover ſigns of anti Imperial principles; that the ſenate of Hamburg, believing Holland invaded and conquered, and the French Republic overthrown, have delivered up the venerable Napper Tandy to Pitt; that the French have entered Frankfort; that the defeat of the Ruſſians occaſions the moſt lively ſenſations in Germany; that 12,000 French troops have arrived at the Hague; that it is not known what has become of Suwarrow; that Maſſena and La Courbe are already in Suabia after having entirely ſecured Switzerland; that the Engliſh and Ruſſians have committed unheard of cruelties in the north of Holland; that Maſſena has gained a victory over Prince Charles; that the Ruſſian and Auſtrian troops are flying and diſperſed in all directions, diſbanded and without ſubſiſtance; that general Ney has taken 3000 Auſtrians near the Rhine; that Championet is in full march to the relief of Coni; that there are very frequent Couriers from Berlin to Paris through Bruſſells; that the Emperor of Germany is extremely jealous of Paul of Ruſſia.

PRUSSIA.

We are more ſure than ever of the neutrality there—Late diſpatches leave no doubt upon that ſubject.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 16.

A petition of ſundry inhabitants, of the ſtate of New Hampſhire, preſented at the laſt ſeſſion, and undecided upon, praying for the eſtabliſhment of a poſt-office, was ordered to be referred to the committee on poſt-offices and poſt roads.

Mr. Gregg preſented a petition of Robert Sturgeon, late a revenue officer of the United States, in the county of Mifflin, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and now in the jail of the ſaid county, for the arrearages of money due by him to the United States, praying that a law may be paſſed for his liberation, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Claiborne, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what proviſion ought to be made for the puniſhment of ſuch perſons as may be diſcovered in making attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians on our frontiers from the United States reported "a bill for the preſervation of peace with the indian tribes," which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wedneſday.

Mr. H. Lee moved the following reſolution, which was adopted by the houſe, viz.

"Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary to be made in the militia law of the United States."

In prefacing his motion, general Lee ſaid, he wiſhed to call the attention of the houſe to a ſubject highly intereſting to the citizens of the United States, and deſerving the ſerious attention of the legiſlature. He thought the ſyſtem heretofore purſued was radically wrong—and viewed every meaſure which was not predicated on the wiſhes of the people, as anſwering but little effect. He wiſhed to ſee that ſyſtem of defence, which, growing out of nature, ſhall enable all men to ſerve, without injuring their families. The youth of our country ſhould alone be called upon, who would be found ſufficiently adequate for its defence. Seventeen and twenty ſix were the ages of which the defenders of our country ſhould conſiſt—When father and ſon are arrayed in the ſame ranks, a wavering muſt take place, and preſent an opportunity for an impreſſion from the enemy. He concluded a conciſe and elegant ſpeech, by moving the above reſolution.

A petition of Joſhua Wilkins, of Waterford, in the county of Cumberland, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, a ſoldier during the late war, praying for arrearages of pay, out of which he was defrauded by the pay maſter of the regiment to which he belonged.

A petition of S. How, of Cambridge, county of Middleſex, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, widow of lieutenant How, an officer of the United States during the late war.

A petition of William Donaldſon, undecided upon the laſt ſeſſion; and a petition of William Boys, an officer in the 4th Virginia regiment on the continental eſtabliſhment, during the late war, were read, and referred to the committee of claims.

Adjourned.

Tueſday, December 17.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the committee of the whole houſe to whom was referred the bill for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt, was diſcharged from the further conſideration of ſaid bill, and the ſame was referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, moved that the petition of John Vaughan be committed to a committee of the whole houſe, which was agreed to, and ordered for to-morrow; and that it be printed for the uſe of the members.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, on the bill "for extending the privilege of franking to W. H. Harriſon, a delegate from the territory of the United States north weſt of the river Ohio, and making proviſion for his compenſation;" which was agreed to, without amendment.

Mr S. Smith preſented a bill providing for ſalvage in caſes of capture, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and on motion committed to a committee of the whole houſe for Thurſday, and ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

Mr. S. Smith preſented a petition from H. Stopper and H. Wallace, which was read, and on motion referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Griſwold, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the valuation of lands and dwelliug houſes, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, which was reported without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Griſwold, it was taken up by the houſe and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

The bill to extend the privilege of franking, &c. to William H. Harriſon, was taken up by the houſe, and paſſed.

Adjourned before one, till to-morrow 12 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

We are happy to inform the public, there is now offered for ſale by Dr. Church, of this city, a moſt excellent vegetable diet, in lieu of foreign tea—The virtues of which, in all decay from age, intemperance or diſeaſe, appear to be unrivalled. It is confidently ſaid to be the moſt pleaſant, and at the ſame time powerful reſtorative ever adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

The Rod which Britain holds over us.

The public have heard frequently of the hatred of the Britiſh towards republicaniſm, but eſpecially towards *US*.

They have ſeen in the letter of the reverend Mr. Ogden to the King of England's ſon, that Canada and the northern provinces are held but as a *rod to keep the American States in awe*.

Lord Liverpool has declared (we can produce the document) that Britain had a *party devoted to her intereſts in America*, and we can ſhew that *Alexander Hamilton* ſaw this document, and knows it to be authentic. We openly and explicitly challenge any man to deny it.

We have ſeen Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Windham* both leading members of the Britiſh cabinet declaring that the authors and propagators of the principle that the people, as the ſovereign, were the enemies of the human race. Our conſtitution declares the people to be ſovereign, a law has indeed attempted to make the ſervants of the people ſovereign by proſcribing thoſe freemen who dare to ſcrutinize their actions.

The allied powers of Ruſſia and Auſtria, Britain, and Naples, have avowed their hoſtility to be directed againſt the *republican principle*.

And we find the ſon of the king of England who is called the duke of Clarence, inſtead of his own chriſtian name, thus replying to an addreſs from the ſubjects of his father reſiding at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

"How much happier do you in your ſituation feel yourſelves to be, than thoſe miſerable and *deluded men* do, who have *on this continent forfeited their fidelity to their ſovereign* and the advantages ariſing from being *ſubjects to his majeſty*.

Fenno's paper of Saturday gives this *candidly*.

Such are the ſentiments of the Britiſh king's ſon, the ſon of that king whoſe miniſter was concerned with *Blount* and *Romayne*; that miniſter whoſe letters by Sweezy are ſo emphatical; that miniſter who bears ſo conſpicuous a part in the letter attributed to Cramond.

When the Britiſh treaty was under diſcuſſion at Boſton, Mr. *Otis* aſſerted "that "G. Britain without an additional pound "of powder, or cannon, would lay our com-"merce proſtrate at her feet." One would almoſt ſuppoſe that Mr Otis had ſome experience in the *New-Providence trade!*

BALTIMORE, December 17.

A gentleman laſt evening politely favored us with the following extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated December 15.

"I mention to you the truly melancholy event of the death of our much loved general GEORGE WASHINGTON—He made his exit laſt night between the hours of 11 and 12, after a ſhort but painful illneſs of 23 hours. The diſorder of which he died is by ſome called the Crupe, by others an Inflammatory Quinſey, a diſorder lately ſo mortal among children in this place, and I believe not until this year known to attack perſons at the age of maturity.

My information I have from doctor Dick, who was called in at a late hour. Alexandria is making arrangements to ſhew its high eſteem for him. We are all to cloſe our houſes, and act as we ſhould do if one of our family had departed. The Bells are to toll daily until he is buried, which will not be until Wedneſday or Thurſday. He died perfectly in his ſenſes, and from doctor Dick's account perfectly reſigned. He informed them he had no fear of death, and that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will and that his public buſineſs was but two days behind hand."

[Reader, whoe'er thou art, in whatever part of the world reſident, mourn with us the death of the friend to liberty and man; the faviour of his country, the defender of her rights—the warrior, the ſtateſman, and the private citizen; who ne'er ſwerved from the paths of rectitude in the tour of duty; never arrogated to himſelf unwarrantable power, though placed in ſituations to command it; and whoſe every action tended to the public good, from his early days to the end of his exiſtence. It were in vain for us to attempt to delineate all the virtues of this great man in a newſpaper paragraph; to thoſe more acquainted with the particulars of his life we reſign the taſk of enumerating each particular excellence: but to us it belongs to record in general terms the good qualities ſo univerſally reſpected whether in public or retired life: in the field, in the cabinet, or as a private individual of the community he commanded univerſal admiration and eſteem—in every ſenſe of the word he was a man—and beloved by every claſs of men, that have heard the name of WASHINGTON]

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the Seventh day of January next, for ready money, at the plantation on James river, in Goochland county, formerly the property of William Reynolds, dec.

All the Stocks of

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND HORSES,

Among which are ſeveral valuable Mares and Colts, together with ten or twelve

LIKELY SLAVES.

William Savage,
Truſtee of Wm. Reynolds, dec.

December 11th, 1799.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Price Current—Country Produce.

New Tobacco 21*ſ.* to 24*ſ.*
Old ditto 27*ſ.* to 30*ſ.*
Flour, ſuperfine, 51*ſ.* per barrel.
Do fine, 48*ſ.* per. do.
Wheat 8*ſ*6 to 10*ſ.* per buſhel.
Indian Corn 20*ſ* to 22*ſ.*
Hemp 55*ſ.* to 60*ſ.* per cwt.

COMMUNICATION.

In the Houſe of Delegates, Monday the 23d inſt. Mr. Madiſon moved, that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged from further proceedings upon certain anſwers from ſeveral of the ſtates, relative to the communications made by the Virginia legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſion; and that the ſame ſhould be referred to a ſpecial committee of ſeven, which being agreed to by the houſe, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report thereon, viz. Meſſrs. Madiſon, J. Taylor, Giles, Geo. K. Taylor, Wiſe, Mercer, and Daniel.—On Tueſday, the committee made their report to the houſe, which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next——The report maintains the principles of the reſolutions, paſſed by the laſt aſſembly.

December 25th, 1799.

Liſt of members of the houſe of repreſentatives.

New Hampſhire—Abiel Foſter, Jonathan Freeman, William Gordon.

Maſſachuſetts—Harriſon G Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewal, Baily Bartlett, William Sheppard, John Reed, Joſeph R Varnum, George Thatcher, Theodore Sedgwick, Dwight Foſter, Peleg Wadſworth, Silas Lee, Lemuel Williams, Phanuel Biſhop.

Connecticut—Chauncey Goodrich, Elizur Goodrich, William Edmond, Samuel W Dana, Roger Griſwold, Jonathan Brace, John Davenport.

Rhode Iſland—Chriſtopher G Champlin, John Brown.

Vermont—Lewis R Morris, Matthew Lyon.

New-York—Edward Livingſton, Philip Van Courtland, William Cooper, Jonas Platt, Henry Glen, John Thompſon, John Baird, Lucas Elmendorf, Theodorus Bailey.

New-Jerſey—James H Imlay, Franklin Davenport, John Condit, Aaron Kitchel, James Lyon.

Pennſylvania—Robert Waln, Michael Leib, Richard Thomas, Joſeph Heiſter, Robert Brown, Peter Muhlenberg, John Wilkes Kittera, John A Hanna, Thomas Hartley Andrew Gregg, Henry Woods, John Smillie, Albert Gallatin.

Delaware—James A Bayard.

Maryland—George Dent, Samuel Smith, George Baer, William Craik, Gabriel Chriſtie, John Chew Thomas, John Dennis, Joſeph H Nicholſon.

Virginia—John Marſhall, Henry Lee, Levin Powel, Robert Page, Thomas Evans, Edwin Gray, Samuel Goode, Joſiah Parker, John Nicholas, John Dawſon, Anthony New, Joſeph Eggleſton, John Randolph, Abraham Trigg, John Trigg, Samuel J Cabell, David Holmes, Matthew Clay.

North-Carolina—Nathaniel Macon, Robert Williams, Richard Stanford, Richard D Spaight, Joſeph Dickſon, Archibald Henderſon, William H Hill, David Stone, William Alſton, William Barry Grove.

South Carolina—Thomas Pinckney, John Rutledge, jun. Robert Goodloe Harper, Thomas Sumpter, Abraham Nott, Benjamin Nott, Benjamin Huger.

Georgia—Benjamin Talliafero, James Jones.

Kentucky—John Fowler, Tho's J Davis.

Tenneſſee—William C C Claiborne.

North Weſtern Territory—William H Harriſon.

LITERARY.

Ira Allen Eſq. has publiſhed, in England, a work entitled "*The natural and Political hiſtory of the State of Vermont.*" From the reviewer's account of it, we may conclude it is not an unintereſting work. The following extraordinary account of ſome frogs is extracted from it:—

"Near the river Onion, about 3 miles from Burlington Bay, in digging a well, at the depth of twenty four feet, wood was found, and about thirty frogs were diſcovered, but ſo apparently petrified that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh them from ſo many ſmall ſtones; when brought out of the well, diſengaged from the earth, and expoſed to the air, they gradually felt the viviſying beams of the ſun, and, to the ſurpriſe of all preſent, leaped away with as much animation as if they had never lain in their ſubterraneous priſon. The place where this well was ſunk was on a high ground, often ſurrounded by the river in flood times; large pines, and the ancient fragments of them, are found on this land. From the appearance of the growth of this timber, thoſe frogs we may well ſuppoſe to have remained under ground ſix hundred years."

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday evening laſt GEORGE KEITH TAYLOR, Eſquire, Repreſentative from the county of Prince George in the General Aſſembly, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs JANE MARSHALL, of this city.

And on the ſame evening, Mr ROBERT GORDON, Merchant, to the much admired Miſs J. CURRIE, both of this city.

DEATH.

On Sunday morning laſt, SAMUEL COUCH, of Goochland county.

The following is an eſtimate of property aſſeſſed under the direction of the commiſſioners for the ſtate of Kentucky.

LANDS.

Acres.	Perches	Feet.
17,674,634	20	6,3 4

Valuation of principal aſſeſſors.

Dolls. 21,438,253 57 1 4 cents.

Valuations as equalized by the commiſſioners, Dolls. 21,016,849 38 cents.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Whole number above the value of 100 dollars, 3081—Value dollars 1,124,923 14, 13 cents.

SLAVES.

Number of all deſcriptions, 18,517.

Number exempted from taxation in conſequence of bodily diſability or the law of the ſtate, 164.

Number over twelve and under ſixty years of age, and ſubject to taxation 15,858.

The foregoing property will be ſubject to the following tax to make up the ſum of 36,653 dolls. 99 cents, 7 mills—to wit:

	Dlls.	C.	M.
15,858 ſlaves at 50 cents each	7929	0	0
2607 houſes the 1ſt claſs over 100, and not exceeding 500 dolls. value 547,241,87, 2-3 at 2-10 of a per centum on that ſum.	1094	48	4
288 houſes, 2d claſs, over 500, and not exceeding 1000 dollars value, 218,778 60, at 3-10 of a per cent	656	33	8
872 houſes, 3d claſs, over 1000, and not exceeding 3000 dlls. value 292,649 66 2-3 at 4-10 of a per cent.	1170	59	7
13 houſes, 4th claſs, over 3000, and not exceeding 6000 dolls. value 56,752 at 5-10 of a per cent.	283	76	0
1 houſe, 5th claſs, over 6000 and not exceeding 10,000 dollars, value 6500 at 6-10 of a per cent.	39	0	0
	3,244	17	9
17,674,634 acres 20 perches, 6,3-4 feet of land, value 21,016,849 33 at the rate of 12 cents, 5 1-2 mills for every 100 dolls. value.	26,470	81	8
Dolls.	37,643	99	7

Cuth. Banks Clk.

Lexington, October 26, '99.

The preſident, from his ſpeech to Congreſs, appears to entertain an opinion, that the exiſting difference with Great Britain, reſpecting the 6th article of the Britiſh treaty, will be amicably terminated between the two governments. We ſincerely hope the event may prove the juſtneſs of the Preſident's expectation, though we know of no reaſon which ſhould induce us to believe that it will. We are firmly convinced that Great Britain will never ceaſe to oppreſs us by all the means in her power, until our government ſhall be goaded into a reſolution to cut off all commercial intercourſe with her dominions, both at home and abroad. It is now well known, that if the embargo, laid in General Waſhington's Preſidency, had been continued for a ſhort time longer, the reſult would have been, complete ſatisfaction without recourſe to the forms of a treaty, for the claims of our merchants, now rendered more precarious than ever by the ſuſpenſion of the London and Philadelphia boards of commiſſioners—and the ſubſequent conduct of that government towards us, would have been more conformable than it has been, if not ſtrictly ſo, to the principles of juſtice, and the reſpect due to an independent nation. But ſince the Preſident ſeems to think the claims, above alluded to, which exiſted previous to the treaty, will yet be amicably ſettled, notwithſtanding preſent appearances; we ſhould be glad to know what he thinks of the proſpect of obtaining ſatisfaction for the depredations committed ſince the ratification of the Treaty. The individuals who have ſuffered, and the community at large, would be highly gratified to hear from the Preſident, that ſuch remonſtrances had been made to the Cabinet of England, on the ſcore of Britiſh piracies ſince the Treaty, as in his opinion would bring them to a ſenſe of juſtice, ſo as to ſee the neceſſity of indemnifying us for the paſt, and ſecuring our trade from ſimilar depredations in future. A remonſtrance, on the part of our government, is the leaſt efficient meaſure, we have reaſon to expect, conſidering the high tone of conduct which they have manifeſted in repelling French aggreſſions—and ſuch a meaſure is anxiouſly looked for by every honeſt American, who knows to what an extent the Britiſh have recently carried their contempt of our Independence, and their diſregard to the ſolemn ſtipulations of a treaty which we have adhered to with the moſt ſcrupulous reſpect for our national faith.

(Albany Regiſter.)

If the recommendation, in the Preſident's ſpeech, of a reviſal and improvement of the Judiciary ſyſtem of the United States, has proceeded from a conviction, in the Preſident's mind, of the glaring injuſtice done to the late unfortunate *Robbins*, by the deciſion of Judge *Bee*—and of the unconſtitutionality and injuſtice of the decree of Judge *Ellſworth* in the caſe of Capt. *Williams*—we may congratulate our readers, that the Preſident, in this inſtance, ſeems diſpoſed to liſten to the voice of the people, which, in every part of the Union, has been heard to execrate the principles upon which *Williams* ſuffers a cruel impriſonment, and *Robbins* has been doomed to an ignominious death.

(ib.)

Extract from a "Report of the Trial of Archibald Hamilton Roman."

"The peculiarity of the conſtitution is this—that its only profeſſed object is the general good, and its only foundation the general will—hence the people have a right, acknowledged, and authenticated by a revolution that ſpeaks louder than ſtatues—to ſee whether abuſes have been committed, and whether their properties and their liberties have been attended to as they ought to be—there are certain fundamental principles which nothing but neceſſity ſhould expoſe to public examination—but let it be recollected, that the diſcuſſion of ſuch topics ſhould not be condemned, nor vilified—the blame if any there be, ſhould reſt only with thoſe who have forced them into diſcuſſion.—I ſay, therefore, it is the right of the people to keep an eternal watch upon the conduct of their rulers—and in order to that, the Freedom of the Preſs has been cheriſhed.—In private defamation, let it never be tolerated—in wicked and wanton aſperſion upon adminiſtration let it never be ſupported, not that a good government can be expoſed to danger by groundleſs accuſation—but becauſe a bad government is ſure to find in the detected falſehood of a licentious preſs, a ſecurity and a credit which it could never otherwiſe obtain—for whether it be good or bad can never depend upon aſſertion—to try the tree, look at its fruit. It is the mighty theme and not the inconſiderable advocate that can excite intereſt in the hearer.—It embraces all that thinks, and feels for all that ſuffer.

"In every country where freedom obtains, there muſt ſubſiſt parties—In this country, I truſt there never will be a time, when there ſhall not be men found zealous enough for the government—ſo on the other hand, I truſt there never will be a time when there will not be found men zealous enough and enthuſiaſtic in the cauſe of public rights."

Wyllie & Langley

Have received from London and Liverpool,

A General Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which they offer for Sale,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

For Caſh, Country Produce, and on the uſual credit.

Amongſt which are

CLOTHS and Kerſeymeres.
Flannels, Coatings and Baizes.
Strip'd and Role Blankets,
Negr Cottons and Plairs
⅞ and ¼ Iriſh Linens in trunks
Brown and White Sheetings and Dow'as
Linen and Cotton Checks
Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins
Bed Ticks
German and Britiſh Oznaburgs in bales
Twill'd Sacking
Cotton Hoſe in trunks
Sattin Cardinals
Earthen Ware in crates
Glaſs do in boxes
Window Glaſs in do of 50 feet
Cuttery in ſmall caſes
Nails in caſks of all ſizes
Smith's Anvils
Broad Hoes
Frying Pans
Spades
Guns and Piſtols
Japan'd Tea Trays and Waiters
Umbrellas
Cordovan Boot Legs
White Lead, Spaniſh Brown ground in Oil
Boil'd Linſeed Oil in jars
Single and double F Gunpowder in quarter caſks
Double ſealed and Caniſter do in 1lb
Seine Twine
Hats in caſes
Mahogany Knife Caſes
Ditto Liquor Caſes
Portmanteau Trunks
Liquor Bottles in Morocco frames
Playing Cards
Copperas in caſks of 100lb. each
London Brown Stout in caſks of 63 gallons

Dec. 25th, 1799. (tf)

WAS taken up and committed to jail in the county of Powhatan, the fourth day of December, a negro man by the name of JACK; he ſays he is the property of Benjamin Haley of Henrico county. He is about 20 years old, five feet ten inches high.—The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

Moſes Cardoza,
Jailor for Powhatan county.

December 20, 1799.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Truſt, made to us by the late Reubin Auſtin, deceaſed, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Saturday the 11th January next, at Langford's tavern, in the county of Cheſterfield,

A Young Negro Man and Two Children.

David Patteſon.
James A. Patteſon.

December 26th, 1799.

Loſt,

On Tueſday laſt, a new Red Morocco

Leather Caſe,

Containing a pair of elegant new Temple Spectacles, double jointed, the glaſſes oval. Whoever has found them, and will bring them to the office of the Virginia Argus, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Richmond, Dec. 26, 1799.

A pair of Likely Young

Sorrel Horſes,

And FOUR MULES,

Well broke to work,

For Sale.

Apply to the Bar-Keeper at the Riſing Sun.

Dec. 26, 1799.

RAN AWAY

From the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, a negro man by the name of

ARCHER,

about nineteen years old, five feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on when he went away a white plains coat and overalls; he is of a very light complexion, and a likely looking man. It is probable he will endeavor to paſs as a freeman.—All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned aiding or aſſiſting him in any manner to make his farther eſcape, under pain of incurring the penalty of the law. A generous reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in any jail in the ſtate of Virginia.

John Hendrick,

Buckingham county, 17th Dec 1799

Mr. HENRY CALDWELL,
Of the ſtate of Kentucky.

SIR,

AS you do not reſide in this ſtate, and have not any known agent to whom a perſonal notice can be given, you will be pleaſed to take notice, that I ſhall proceed, at my houſe, in the county of Prince Edward, and ſtate of Virginia, to take the depoſitions of George Foſter, Samuel Love, Walthal Holcombe, James Ewing and others, on the Tueſday next after the third Monday in February next, beginning between the hours of eight in the morning and five in the evening of that day, and to continue between the hours aforeſaid, of each preceding day in that week, if time is not had on the firſt aforeſaid day, until all are taken; which ſaid depoſitions are deſigned to be read as evidence, in the ſuit in Chancery, depending in the county court of Prince Edward, in the ſtate aforeſaid, wherein I am plaintiff, and you are defendant.

John Nath, *jun.*

Prince Edward county, Virginia, December 24th, 1799. 4w‡

Suſanna Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of the city of Richmond, that on New Year's day, ſhe will

OPEN SCHOOL

for the education of youth, in the brick houſe at the Falling Garden, on the following terms, viz: She will find a houſe furniſhed and fuel, and teach the Engliſh Language grammatically, Writing and the Rudiments of Arithmetic for and in conſideration of the ſum of Four Dollars per quarter; one dollar to be paid in advance.

Thoſe who think proper to encourage this School, may rely on her paying great attention to the tuition and morals of their children, and preſervation of rule and order in ſaid ſchool.

The particular convenience, eligible and pleaſant ſituation of this ſchool, is conſidered to be equal to any in the city, which together with the objects above propoſed, inſpires her with the confidence of a firm ſupport and patronage from thoſe charged with the important truſt of children.

Richmond, 23d of 12th month, 1799

Falling - Garden
STABLE.

THE public are hereby notified that the LIVERY STABLE at the FALLING GARDEN, is now in readineſs for the reception of HORSES, at the moderate price of 62½ Cents per day, or 4 Dollars per week.

Richmond, 23d of the 12th Month, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND COPY OF

BACON'S ABRIDGMENT,

5 volumes folio—in good preſervation.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 18.

By laſt night's Mail

NEW-YORK, December 17.

A continuation of tranſlations from Paris papers to the 16th of October, received by the publiſher of the New-York Gazette.

Batavian Army.

Brune, commander in chief, to the miniſter of war.

Head-quarters, at Beverwick, 14th Vendemaire, October 6.

I was confident that our poſition in the rear, would have decoyed the enemy into falſe meaſures. The battle of Kahrkam has undeceived them. We fought to-day from 7 in the morning till 8 at night. The enemy was repulſed, and purſued as far as Egmont. 11 pieces of cannon, 1,500 Ruſſians and Engliſh priſoners, are the fruits of this victory. Generals Gouvion, Roſtolland, Vandamme, Bonhomme, Aubre, Simon, Malker and Durette, exhibited ſuch talents, as decided the fate of the day. I'll ſoon ſend you a liſt of thoſe brave men who diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

I ſalute you, republican,

BRUNE.

P. S Lord Chatham, brother to Mr. Pitt, is wounded in the neck. The general killed at the Battle of Bergen, is not Mr. Knox, but the Ruſſian lieuts gen. Gerreſpfow, who commanded the expedition under gen. Hermann.

The General of Brigade, to citizen Dubois Crance, miniſter of war

Head-quarters, at Beverwick, 14th Vendemaire, 6th Oct.

The enemy attacked our lines this morning at 5 o'clock. The battle was indeciſive during moſt of the day. At 3 o'clock, the commander in chief, Brune, ſallied forth at the head of his battalion, which meaſure decided the victory. 11 pieces of cannon, and 1500 Engliſh and Ruſſian priſoners, a great number of ſlain, principally Ruſſians, with a great number of wounded, are the trophies of this victory. During 8 hours, langrage and balls thundered amidſt our line.

I ſalute you with reſpect,

ROSTOLLAND.

Executive Directory.

Meſſage to the councils of antients and five hundred, 18th Vendemaire, 8th year.

Citizens repreſentatives,

Victory has returned to her fidelity. She has again embraced the ſtandards of the republic.

In Egypt, Buonaparte has diſplayed prodigies of valor. 18,000 men, who compoſed the army of the enemy, have been all either ſlain or taken.

In Batavia, Brune, has defeated the Ruſſians and the Engliſh. The French army diſplayed the moſt heroic courage againſt an enemy of far ſuperior force. The Anglo Ruſſians had a great number ſlain, and we took from them 11 peices of cannon, and 1500 priſoners.

In *Switzerland*, the republicans have acquired additional glory. In a telegraphic meſſage from Maſſena, dated yeſterday, he ſays: *I have completely defeated Suwarrow His army is in full flight.* A meſſage received yeſterday ſtates as follows: *The Ruſſian army has loſt ſix thouſand men, and a great number of ſtandards and pieces of cannon.* Suwarrow has retreated into the country of the Griſons, and is ſkulking in the mountains.

The loſſes of the republicans on theſe ſeveral occaſions, are very trifling; which we attribute to that heroic enthuſiaſm ſo peculiar to the French republican armies.

GOHIER, preſident.
LAGARDE, ſec. gen.

PARIS, October 13.

The telegraphic news of the defeat of 20 000 Ruſſians by Maſſena, is not confirmed. It was brought up in the Spy, edited by Bailleul.

We wait with moſt lively impatience the reſult and details of the affair between Suwarrow and Maſſena. Prince Charles in ſpite of all his diligence, will hardly have been able to arrive before the deciſion; and every thing makes us preſume that the Ruſſians have been beaten, as the telegraphic diſpatch yeſterday announced.

It is ſaid that Paul I. has ordained a levy of 85,000 men in that part of Poland which fell to Catherine his mother. Every proprietor is held to furniſh a certain number of men, in proportion to the extent of his domains.

BALTIMORE, December 21.

Arrived this day,

Ship Perſeverance, capt Norman, 57 days from London—dry goods—Aquila Brown, jun. The Perſeverance left Graves End the 24th Oct. and by capt. Chaſe, paſſenger, the editors of the Federal Gazette are favored with London papers to that date.—Extracts follow:—

LONDON, October 12.

The following telegraph diſpatch is given in the Bien informe of the 18th:

"*Telegraph communication by the line of Straſbourg.*

"Oct. 5. Six in the evening, Suwarrow entering the canton of Glaris, and attacking Lecourbe.—On my ſide I am cloſely ſurrounding him.

"6.—Suwarrow defeated—ten thouſand Ruſſians priſoners—a deciſive victory.

October 14—15.

The Inſpector ſloop of war, commanded by capt Lock, arrived yeſterday afternoon (14) in Yarmouth roads from the Texel, whence ſhe ſailed on Saturday afternoon. This veſſel brings accounts that there had been ſkirmiſhing every day between our troops and the enemy, and that a kind of general action took place on Thurſday laſt all along the line, in which the enemy were repulſed.

Strong intrenchments, we underſtand, were throwing up at Ryck-down, to cover it was ſuppoſed, the embarkation of our forces, whenever ſuch a meaſure ſhould be reſolved on.

When the Inſpector left the Helder, it was currently reported there, that 25,000 Pruſſians had entered Holland, but the immediate object of this movement had not been aſcertained. (SUN.)

A cabinet council was held yeſterday (14) for the purpoſe of coming to a determination on the queſtion of evacuating Holland. Colonel Brownrigg attended to make known to them all the particulars of the ſituation of the allied armies and the reſult was an order for their re-embarkation.

The colonel and ſir Charles Hamilton ſet out for Holland with the order and inſtructions: the guards and other troops under orders for that country were countermanded, and meaſures are immediately to be taken to procure more veſſels for the return of the army. Hopes are entertained, that as the Helder is capable of being ſtrongly fortified, and as we have a number of gun boats to flank the embarkation, it will be effected with little loſs. It is the only thing for which we have now to be anxious.

It is rumored that the French on re-entering Alkmaar, after the retreat of our troops, burned it to the ground, probably for having opened its gates to the allies.

Head Quarters Schagen Brug, October 9, 1799.

SIR,

I have already acquainted you with the reſult of the action of the 6th inſtant, which terminated ſucceſsful to the allied arms, and at the ſame time pointed out the neceſſity of the movement which produced this affair.

From the priſoners taken upon the 6th inſtant, I learnt the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced ſince the action of the 2d by two demi-brigades, amounting to about 6000 infantry, and of their having ſtrengthened the poſition of Beverwyck, and fortified ſtrongly at the rear of the points which it would ſtill be neceſſary to carry before Haarlem could be attacked.

It ought alſo to be ſtated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmerend, in an almoſt inacceſſible poſition, covered by an inundated country, and the debouches from which were ſtrongly fortified, and in the hands of the enemy; and farther, that as our army advanced, this corps was placed in our rear.

But ſuch obſtacles would have been overcome, had the ſtate of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the neceſſary ſupplies ariſing from the above cauſes, preſented difficulties which required the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Having maturely weiged the circumſtances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty on a point of ſo much importance, to conſult with gen. ſir R. Abercrombie, and the lieut. generals of his army, I could not but conſider, and their opinion was unanimous on the ſubject, that it would be for the benefit of the general cauſe to withdraw the troops from their advanced poſition, in order to wait his majeſty's further inſtructions.

I muſt requeſt you will again repeat to his majeſty the diſtinguiſhed conduct of his army: which whilſt acting under the preſſure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceaſed to be actuated by the nobleſt feelings for the ſucceſs of the public cauſe, and the honor of the Britiſh arms.

As there are many points reſulting from our preſent ſituation upon which you may require particular information, and ſuch details as cannot be brought within the compaſs of a letter, I have thought it neceſſary to charge my ſecretary col. Brownrigg with this diſpatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army.

I tranſmit a return of killed and wounded, and miſſing, of his majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops in the action of the 6th inſt. I moſt heartily lament that it has again been ſo ſerious, and that ſo many brave and valuable men have fallen.—I am yours, &c. FREDERICK.

Return of the Engliſh, killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the action of October 6

Two lieut. cols. 2 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horſes killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 7 captains, 23 ſubalterns, 1 ſtaff, 23 ſergeants, 666 rank and file, 11 horſes wounded; 2 lieut. colonels, one major, 5 captains, 11 ſubalterns, 13 ſergeants, 2 drummers, 36 rank and file miſſing

Head quarters, Zuyper, Sluys, October 13, 1799.

Liſt of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the Ruſſian forces, under the command of his royal highneſs the Duke of York, in the action of the 6th October, '99.

8 ſubaltern officers, 15 non-commiſſioned officers, and 359 privates killed or taken priſoners.

5 field officers and captains, 21 ſubaltern officers, 34 non commiſſioned officers, and 675 privates wounded.—Total, 382 killed or taken priſoners, and 735 wounded.

(Signed) D'ESSEN, maj. gen.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

FIRE!

Laſt evening, about 9 o'clock, this city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It proceeded from Ricketts' circus, which, in a few minutes after the diſcovery, was enveloped in flames. Theſe communicating to a range of new three ſtory brick buildings in 12th ſtreet, the wooden part of five of them was nearly all deſtroyed. The flames alſo communicated to O'Ellers hotel, and left nothing but the bare walls unconſumed. The fire originated in the back part of the ſtage, in the circus juſt as the curtain was about riſing for the performance of Don Juan, and made ſo rapid a progreſs among the ſcenes, as to render ineffectual all efforts to check it. There were about 300 perſons in the circus at the time but, we are happy to learn, they all eſcaped without injury.

Domestic Medicines.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diabolical compoſitions, which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happieſt change; the chill watery fluid become rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes; as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions, Epileptic, or Hyſteric, Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fits ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally laſten me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever; till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who preſcribed his Anti-ſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a ſhort time.

Prepared and ſold by Dr. Church, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-Street, New York.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Deſtroying Worms in Children and Grown Perſons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be adminiſtered to children of all ages, and to grown perſons with the greateſt ſafety; are ſingularly efficacious for Groſs Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Meaſles and Fevers: alſo as a Phyſic in the ſpring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and ſold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Diſpenſary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

THE VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It gives immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Dispensary, Washington, near Courtland-street, New-York: at No.* 1, *South third-street, Philadelphia: & sold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *Jun. printer, Richmond, Virginia.*

July 5, 1799.

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS

Are for Sale at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office:

Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols 4to elegantly bound
Morſe's American gazetteer
Robiſon's proofs of a conſpiracy againſt all the religions and governments of Europe, carried on in the ſecret meetings of free maſons, illuminati, and reading ſocieties.
Wilberforce's view of the prevailing religious ſyſtem of profeſſed chriſtians, in the higher and middle claſſes, contraſted with real chriſtianity
Manual of liberty
Spirit of deſpotiſm
Milns and Pike's arithmetic
Coxe's view of America, &c.
The American Muſeum: or, annual regiſter of fugitive pieces, ancient and modern, for the year 1798.
The Philadelphia weekly Magazine, from February 1798, to April 1799.
The American Muſeum, &c complete in 12 volumes elegantly bound.
Rollin's ancient Hiſtory
Plutarch's Lives
Adams's flowers of Modern Travels; containing elegant, entertaining and inſtructive Extracts, ſelected from the works of the moſt celebrated Travellers
Burke on the French Revolution
Buonaparte's campaigns in Italy
Muir's Trial
American Preceptor
Polite Lady
Ambroſe and Eleanor
Memoirs of General Dumourier
Norman Tales
Briggs's Cookery
Memoirs of Mary Wolſtone craft Godwin, author of the Rights of Woman, &c.
Darwin's Botannic garden, elegant edition
Bruce's Travels
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature
Burns's Poems
Beatty's Elements
Gibſon's Surveying
Love's do
Bingham's young Ladys Accidence: or, a ſhort & eaſy Introduction to Engliſh grammar
Staunton's Embaſſy to China
Philips' Voyages to Botanny Bay
Hume's and Smollet's Hiſtory of England, 18 vols.
Winterbotham's Hiſtory of America, elegant
Mair's, Dilworth's and Jones's book keeping
Millwright and Miller's guide, by O. Evans
Mitford's Greece
Millott's general Hiſtory 3 vols. 8vo
A Refidence in France, during the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, in a ſeries of letters, by an Engliſh Lady
Hogan's Pennſylvania State Trials
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Sir William Jones on Bailments
De Lolme on the Britiſh conſtitution
Law of Partnerſhip
Marten's Law of Nations
Callender's Annual Regiſter for 1796—and Sketches of the Hiſtory of America—
Eſſay on Dairying
Enfield's Speaker
Morſe's Geography abridged for ſchools
Friend of Youth
Juvenile Friend
Life of Mahomet
Count Rumford's Experimental Eſſays; political, economical and philoſophical
Paine's Works, 2 vols 8vo
Volney's Travels in Egypt and Syria
Volney's ruins of ancient Empires
Family, elegant pocket- and School Bibles
Teſtaments, Prayer-Books, Pſalters, and Primers
Columbian, Dilworth's, Webſter's, and Watts's Spelling Books
A new and much improved edition of the Univerſal ſpelling book

NOVELS,

Haunted Priory
Cavern of Death
Cecelia
Caroline of Litchfield
Arthur Mervyn
The Midnight Bell
The Monk
The Glebe Houſe
Lucretia Lawſon
Reuben & Rachel
Conſtantia de Valmont
Romance of the Foreſt
Vicar of Wakefield
Raſſelas Prince of Abiſſinia
Fortune's Football
Roderick Random
Rouſſeau's Eloiſa
Nature and Art
School of Virtue
Inviſible Rambler
Charlotte Temple
Plain ſenſe; or the hiſtory of Henry Villars and Ellen Mordaunt
The children of the abbey 4 vols
Myſteries of Udolpho, 3 vols
Moore's Edward
Julia de Rubigne
Contraſt
December and

Important Object of Speculation.

THE Subſcriber propoſes to SELL, and give immediate poſſeſſion, that pleaſant ſeat, called

POWHATAN,

Lying on James River, adjacent to the city of Richmond, containing about 3000 acres, bordering on the river three quarters of a mile, and extending outwards nearly in form of a parallelogram; it is well watered and timbered with a vaſt deal of fine pine and white oak, convenient to which on the ſame eſtate is lately erected a valuable Manufacturing and Saw Mill.

The quality of the land is generally adapted to the culture of grain, and ſome parts of it would produce good tobacco. The improvements on it are, one of the moſt commodious and beſt built Brick Houſes in the ſtate, with an excellent Ice-Houſe, and ſuch Offices, and Fruit Trees, as are uſually attached to the like premiſes. There is ſome very good Meadow Land under improvement, with two Fiſheries.

This eſtate poſſeſſes many other advantages, which cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, but will readily occur to an obſerver, ſome of which are, the many handſome ſites for building in view of Richmond, and ſome of the moſt convenient water lots contiguous to Rocketts, for wharves and warehouſes, which, judiciouſly laid out, would meet a ready ſale at a much higher price than now held.——One fifth of the purchaſe money being paid down, an extenſive credit will be allowed for the balance, on a punctual payment of intereſt.

Alſo,—A very valuable Tobacco and Grain Plantation in Powhatan county, on Deep Creek, containing about 1500 acres, 300 of which are excellent low grounds, and a great portion of that reclaimed into arable and meadow, from which natural graſs enough might be annually cut to ſupport 50 head of cattle. It lies in a deſirable neighbourhood, about 45 miles from Richmond, with good dwelling and out-houſes, two miles from the Appamattox and twelve from the James River navigation—— Upon a contract for theſe lands being concluded, 30 or 40 Negroes, with Stocks of every kind, will alſo be ſold.

WILLIAM MAYO, Jun.

October, 1799. [*tf*]

COMMITTED to the jail of Cheſterfield county, a Negro Man of a yellowiſh complexion and buſhy head of hair, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, about 23 or 4 years old; he has a ſcar on his upper lip, one on the ſide of his noſe, and ſeveral ſmall bumps on his breaſt: he calls himſelf by the name of BILLY, ſays his maſter bought him from the Eaſtern Shore laſt Spring, and carrying him to Cumberland River, he made his eſcape; He further ſays he does not remember his maſter's firſt name, but he believes his ſurname is BARRY.—His clothing conſiſted of a blue ſailor's jacket, a ſpotted velveret under ditto, and ſtriped Virginia cloth overhalls. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

October 1ſt, 1799. (ep3w.)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wiſhes to hire the enſuing year,

TEN NEGRO COOPERS,

for whom he will give a good price, and advance part of the hire, if wanted.

MICHAEL GRANTLAND.

Richmond, December 18, 1799

N. B. The higheſt cash price given for Read Oak Staves and Heading.

(3t) M. G.

TRUE and GENUINE

BILIOUS PILLS.

Prepared by SAMUEL LEE, jr. of Windham, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Secured to him by Patent, by the Preſident of the United States, dated April 30, 1796; agreeable to an act of Congreſs.

THEY are approved of by many phyſicians, as well as other perſons, for their ſingular virtues, and particularly as a ſovereign remedy againſt an overcharge of bile in the ſtomachs of men, women and children. They remove pains in the head, ſtomach and bowels—the gripes and obſtructions. They are an excellent help for the gravel, ſcurvy, cholic, jaundice, dropſy, and a moſt effectual remedy for thoſe that are coſtive, and therefore convenient for all travellers by ſea or land They have proved to be very efficacious in preventing the yellow fever. After a debauch by eating or drinking, they reſtore the loſs of appetite, and eaſily purge the ſtomach and bowels, without pain or griping. For thoſe that follow the ſea, they are very neceſſary, as they prevent many diſeaſes that ſeamen are often afflicted with, when taken as often as once in ten or fifteen days, or oftener if required.

Doſe from one to four, taken at night on going to bed.

☞ The above pills may be had of the Subſcriber only, in Richmond, next ſtore below Rocketts Ware-houſe.

A. L. Gale.

Blank Writs, Executions, Subpœnas, &c.

May be had at this Printing-Office

POLITICAL PAMPHLETS

For Sale at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office, Richmond.

Select Pamphlets,—containing,—Political Progreſs of Britain,—or, an Impartial Hiſtory of the Abuſes in the Government of the Britiſh Empire, from the Revolution in 1688, to the preſent time——Political Progreſs of Britain, part II.——A Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats,—or obſervations on a pamphlet, entitled The Political Progreſs of Britain——Guillotina——Democratiad——Trial of Maurice Margarot, before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, for Seditious Practices——Induſtry, a Poem, by Col. Humphreys——Obſervations on a Pamphlet, entitled "Conſiderations on the Order of Cincinnati."

Britiſh Honour and Humanity; or the Wonders of American Patience, as exemplified in the modeſt publications and univerſal applauſe of William Cobbet; including a variety of Anecdotes and Remarks, perſonal and political, and a ſurvey of the modern ſtate of American Newſpapers. By a Friend to Regular Government

Select Pamphlets,—containing—Rights of Man, parts I. and II.——Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Reſignation——New Year's Gift for the Democrats——Political Truth, &c. &c. &c.

An Examination of the conduct of the Executive of the United States—In a ſeries of letters; by a gentleman of Pennſylvania.

The Speech of Edward Livingſton, on the third reading of the Alien Bill.

A Plumb Pudding for Peter Porcupine.

A letter from George Nicholas, of Kentucky, to his friend in Virginia

Grattan's Addreſs to his fellow-citizens of Dublin, on his retiring from Parliament; with his Anſwer to the Independent Citizens of Dublin.

Subſtance of a Speech delivered in the Houſe of Delegates of Virginia, on the Bill to amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, by George Keith Taylor.

Letters of Curtius, addreſſed to Gen. Marſhall.

The proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, with reſpect to the petitions praying for the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws: including the Report of the ſelect committee, and the Speeches of Meſſrs. Gallatin and Nicholas thereon.

Subſtance of two Speeches of Mr. Callatin on the augmenting the Navy Eſtabliſhment of the United States:

Mr. Harper's Speech on the Navy: to which is annexed, a Speech of the ſame Gentleman, on the propriety of granting Convoy, &c.

Addreſs of the Minority of the Virginia Legiſlature.

Proceedings on the impeachment of William Blount, for high crimes and miſdemeanors.

The PORCUPINIAD No. I and II. a Hudibraſtic Poem, addreſſed to William Cobbett, by Mathew Carey.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of a bond I gave Elijah Jones, for a right to a certain tract of land I ſold him, lying in Franklin county, on the head waters of Otter Creek, as I do intend to ſell the land again, if the ſaid Jones or his agent do not come in and pay me for the ſaid land.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

December 1, 1799. w3t.

Notice.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Taylor,

FROM New York, reſpectfully informs the citizens of this Commonwealth, that he will commence buſineſs on Monday the 7th of October, at a houſe near Mr. Bowler's Tavern, where all buſineſs in his line will be carried on in a manner which he hopes will give general ſatisfaction.——Faſhions of the ſeaſons will be particularly attended to.

Richmond, Oct 4th, 1799.

The Subſcriber

RETURNS thanks to her friends and the public for the encouragement ſhe has met with in the BURR-MAKING buſineſs—As ſhe has juſt received another ſupply of materials, hopes to merit a continuance thereof.—She likewiſe carries on the WIRE WEAVING as uſual.

Diana Morgan.

Richmond, December 16, 1799.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

Tables of Stamp-Duties.

ALSO—*TABLES*

For receiving and paying Gold, according to act of Congreſs, calculated for the uſe of the Bank of the United States.

Bartlett Still

Has received by the late arrivals, and is now opening,

A Complete Aſſortment of FALL AND FANCY

GOODS

Of the neweſt Faſhions,

CONSISTING of Kendal Cottons
White and coloured Plains
Roſe and ſtriped Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Kerſeymeres and Baize,
Striped, plain and twill'd coatings
Swandown and Marſeilles waiſtcoatings
Manchester Stuffs and dimities
Cotton, ſilk and yarn hoſiery
Calicoes and Chintzes
Indian taffities and luſtrings
Sattins, perſians and peelings
Silk and kid gloves
Camel-hair ſhawls and cardinals
Nelſon's flag handkerchiefs and plumes
Laces, edgings and ſilk zones
Linnens and cambrick
Ruſſia drilling and ſheeting
Ticklenburg and Britiſh oznaburgs
Bed tick, Dowlas and ſheetias

A general aſſortmemnt of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Amongſt which are

Pearl and Metal BUTTONS, *Whips, Canes, Brushes, &c.*

CROCKERY and WINDOW GLASS.

The above well choſen ASSORTMENT *will be offered for ſale, very low,*

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on the uſual Credit.

☞ IMPERIAL TEA, *Warranted good and cheap.*

Richmond, October 14, 1799.

PROPERTY AT BATH

FOR SALE—*viz.*

A HOUSE and LOT and five acres of LAND:

The houſe and buildings are almoſt new—the houſe has five rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, including an incloſed Piazza of Venetian blinds: On the lot are alſo a very good Coach Houſe for two carriages, Stabling for four horſes, Smoke Houſe, &c. together with a very well laid-out and productive Garden and Orchard, compriſed in a cloſe board fence, was new built in 1796 and 1797.

ALSO,

20,000 Acres of LAND in Harriſon county, on the waters of the Elk and Little Kanawha Rivers, ſurveyed in 1784.

2,500 Acres of LAND, likewiſe in Harriſon county, on Hughes's River, ſurveyed in 1784

1,200 Acres of LAND, in Kentucky, on Second Creek, above the mouth of the Buck Fork, within 10 miles of Bairdſtown, Jefferſon county, ſurveyed 9th June, 1784.

For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to JOSEPH GALLEGO.

June 24, 1799. (RP TF)

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

The Proſpect before Us;

OR,

An Impartial Examination of the Principal Features of the Federal Government; including an explanation of the inſtant neceſſity for a New Cenſus.

But, Sir, it has an awful ſquinting; it ſquints at MONARCHY!

P. HENRY.

Subſcriptions for this publication, price one dollar, are received by the Author, at the office of the Examiner; by S. Pleaſants, jun. at the office of the Virginia Argus; by J. Lyon, at the office of the National Magazine, in Richmond; and by all others intruſted with propoſals.

Maps of Kentucky

AND THE

North Weſtern Territory;

—*ALSO*—

PLANS OF PHILADELPHIA *AND BOSTON,*

For Sale by the Printer hereof.

Oct. 15.

SHERIFF'S BLANKS

May be had at this Printing Office.